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BUILDINGS AND CLIMATE Global Forum



Paris, 7 – 8 March 2024



**FORUM MONDIAL
BÂTIMENTS ET CLIMAT
BUILDINGS AND CLIMATE
GLOBAL FORUM**



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DÉCLARATION DE CHAILLOT

Ministerial Declaration Buildings and Climate Global Forum

General overview - Not part of the Declaration

On 7 and 8 March 2024, the French government and UNEP organised the first Buildings and Climate Global Forum dedicated to the decarbonisation and climate resilience of buildings.

The ministerial declaration aims to create momentum for buildings decarbonisation and climate resilience by reinforcing international collaboration and making calls for commitments, both from governments and state and non-state actors in the building and construction sectors.

The ministerial declaration is divided into 7 parts:

- 1- **A review of international texts** and declarations contributing to the sector's transition objective(s)
- 2- **A review of the issues** identified in various reports by international organisations
- 3- **A recognition of the specific context of each country and the role of buildings and construction** in climate policies
- 4- **An expression of concerns** at the widening gap between the desired trajectory and the current situation and the risks involved
- 5- **An acknowledgement of the principles to be pursued** in urban planning and construction to align this sector with the goals of the Paris Agreement
- 6- **A commitment to strategies, policies and measures** to pursue these principles
- 7- **A decision on international collaboration and calls for action**



BUILDINGS AND CLIMATE GLOBAL DECLARATION

We, Ministers gathered in Paris, France - on 7 and 8 March, 2024 - for the first “Buildings and Climate Global Forum”, and calling for further endorsements

[Multilaterally endorsed texts and declarations]

1. Recall

1.1. “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” - UN General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

1.2. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), agreed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

1.3. The Paris Agreement adopted at COP21 in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015.

1.4. The New Urban Agenda - adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016, and endorsed by the UN General Assembly resolution 71/256 of 23 December 2016.

1.5. UN General Assembly resolution 76/300 - adopted by the UN General Assembly on 28 July 2022 - “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.

1.6. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in particular its Article 25 recognising adequate housing as part of the right to an adequate standard of living.

1.7. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - adopted at the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on 18 March 2015.

1.8. The Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer - adopted at the 28th Meeting of the Montreal Protocol Parties in Kigali, Rwanda, on 15 October 2016. Decision XXVIII/1.

1.9. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework - Decision 15/4 adopted at COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal, Canada, on 19 December 2022.

1.10. The First Global Stocktake – Decision 1/CMA.5 adopted at the COP28 UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates on 13 December 2023.

1.11. The Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge and, more specifically, the commitment to work together to collectively double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements from around 2% to over 4% every year until 2030.

1.12. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action Pathway for Human Settlements - launched on 29 July 2021 with the Climate Champions to help Parties and non-Party stakeholders identify the actions needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

1.13. The work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and particularly its recent sixth assessment report (IPCC-AR6).

1.14. The work of the Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP) and particularly its statement endorsed by the Initiative for Greening Construction with Sustainable Wood on 6 December 2023 during the 28th UN Climate Change Conference.

[Facts published by International Organisations]

2. Acknowledge

2.1. The building and construction sector is responsible for over 34% of energy demand and around 37% of energy-related CO₂ emissions (or 21% of total greenhouse gas emissions, i.e. around 12GtCO₂) globally. These emissions result from both energy consumption, with 9% linked to combustion and 19% to electricity or network heat consumption, and use of building materials, which represents another 9%.

2.2. Over the past decades, buildings have increasingly faced exposure to climate-related hazards. International forecasts predict an intensification of these phenomena: **heatwaves**, exacerbated in cities due to the urban heat island effect, will impact around 1.6 billion people, subjecting them to extremely high temperatures; **rising sea levels** will expose 800 million people across more than 570 cities to coastal flooding by 2050; **stronger winds and heavy rains**, leading to flooding and responsible for 47% of weather-related disasters, can result in contamination, structural failure and building collapse. These climate-related hazards will affect, to a greater extent, countries and cities in developing countries and, therefore, deepen inequalities among regions.

Given the long lifespan of buildings, existing buildings and new construction must be adapted to local climate conditions expected until 2100, consistent with the reports developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

2.3. According to current global economic trends, **the world's raw material demand is projected to nearly double by 2060**, with construction materials set to dominate. The extraction of most minerals in construction materials relies on energy-intensive methods that have detrimental consequences for the environment and local communities. These practices contribute to biodiversity loss and water scarcity. Processing, production and transportation for buildings materials, also accounts for a significant amount of emissions and polluting chemicals negatively affect biodiversity and human health. Concurrently, 100 billion tons of waste are annually generated from construction, demolition and renovation processes; most of the materials are wasted at the end-of-use phase of these processes, with around 35% sent to landfills.

2.4. 55% of the world's population currently live in urban areas. **This figure is projected to rise to 68% by 2050.** The combination of rural migration and overall population growth may result in an additional 2.5 billion people inhabiting urban areas by 2050. These developments will particularly affect developing countries, where cities often do not have the necessary capacities and resources to accommodate the expected growth sustainably and climate-neutrally.

2.5. By 2060, the floor area covered by the buildings sector will globally double, **adding more than 230 billion m²** in new buildings construction. It could triple on the African continent and even likely quadruple in rapidly urbanizing countries.

2.6. According to UN-Habitat, different forms of housing inadequacy are estimated to be affect more than 1.6 billion people worldwide, of which close to 1.1 billion reside in slums and informal settlements. With the world population growing, demand for housing and buildings will continue increasing. This demand combined with the climate impacts are aggravating the multiple challenges faced by the housing sector globally: housing shortages, homelessness, access to adequate sustainable and affordable housing, energy poverty and lack of access to basic services, growing informal settlements and exposure to risks and vulnerability.

2.7. The scarcity of natural resources and the impact of climate-related hazards will also lead to considerable population movements, increasing buildings demand and adaptation needs, risking the exacerbation of social inequalities and precariousness.



2.8. 158 countries reference the buildings and construction sector policies in their 2021 nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. In 2021, 79 out of 196 (40%) of countries had building energy codes that were either mandatory for at least part of the building stock or had a voluntary component. Despite this, **only 26% of countries had mandatory codes for the entire buildings sector**, a portion of them with compliance uncertainties.

[National circumstances and the building sector]

3. Recognize

3.1. That the buildings sector is challenging to decarbonise given the complexity of its value chain and interdependency of its stakeholders. This sector needs to dramatically improve action and allow for a shared vision, coordination, cooperation and mutual trust.

3.2. The different situations of countries both in terms of existing building stock and of the necessity for new housing and buildings, of financial, technical and workforce capacities, of material availability, and the urgent need for energy-efficient and climate-adapted and resilient housing and buildings.

3.3. The central role of the buildings sector in GHG emissions reduction, and the importance of adaptation for human settlements.

3.4. The need to implement sound policies and actions to avoid lock-in effects:

- to drastically and systematically decrease GHG emissions from existing and new buildings;
- to enhance carbon uptake and storage in the urban environment;
- to adapt existing and new buildings to current and future climate change.

[Gaps & risks]

4. Are concerned by

4.1. The current growing gap between the actual energy and climate performance of the buildings sector and the necessary pathway to achieve its decarbonisation and resilience, leading to the sector remaining off track as improvements are outpaced by rapidly expanding floor area;

4.2. The insufficient volume of building renovation and sustainable building construction;



4.3. Investments into new carbon-intensive heating and cooling systems today, which lock-in unsustainable solutions for their expected life cycle and result in increased GHG emissions, despite the existence of carbon-free and economically beneficial alternatives;

4.4. Over-exploitation of natural resources for building materials which can be a major driver for considerable biodiversity loss and wider environmental degradation;


4.5. Continued investment and construction in climate risk-exposed areas and carbon-intensive new buildings that jeopardize the well-being and health of inhabitants, the resilience of cities, and the economic long-term stability of the real estate sector;

4.6. The need for enhanced financial flows, both private and public, to meet the needs and requirements of sustainable construction, renovations and adaptation of buildings, especially in developing countries.

[Objectives]

5. Acknowledge

The importance of accelerating the transition towards a buildings sector consistent with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement in 2015, the Glasgow Climate Pact in 2021, the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan in 2022 and the outcome of the first global stocktake in 2023, and keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach;



This transition should be implemented, or encouraged as appropriate and applicable in consideration of countries' national division of jurisdictions through the following operational objectives:

5.1. Planning: develop integrated urban planning policies aiming at greater resilience, efficiency, and sufficiency for all buildings, urban spaces, neighbourhoods and inhabitants at all levels (national, regional and local), notably through:

[Resilience]

(5.1.1.) Building only in appropriate areas, or with proper adaptation measures, to reduce exposure to climate and nature related hazards such as extreme temperature levels and variations, while avoiding contributing to urban heat islands, flash flooding and flooding;

[Existing assets]

(5.1.2.) Minimizing soil sealing and urban sprawl, loss of natural land, and surface area prioritising urban regeneration and the reuse of brownfields;

[Nature]

(5.1.3.) Safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity and soil health, as well as enhancing resilience, adaptation and human health and well-being through integrated approach based on green-blue infrastructure and nature-based solutions;

[City/urban planning]

(5.1.4.) Promoting dense, socially and functionally mixed-use spaces, inclusive and qualitative well-integrated neighbourhoods, notably to improve sustainable mobility;


[Urban integration]

(5.1.5.) Taking into consideration the interactions between buildings, neighbourhoods, urban spaces, and their context during the planning, construction and management phases.

5.2. Construction/Retrofitting: Plan, design, build, operate and manage all-round sustainable, culturally, functionally, socially and economically climate adapted, resource efficient, zero-emission, healthy, safe, flexible and resilient buildings through a whole life cycle approach, notably by:

[Resilience]

(5.2.1.) Anticipating, preparing for, and adapting to changing climate conditions, natural hazards and extreme weather events;



[Existing assets]

(5.2.2.) Prioritising the reuse, re-purposing and renovation of existing buildings and infrastructures to minimize the use of non-renewable resources, maximize and energy efficiency and achieving climate neutrality sustainability and safety with particular focus on the lowest performing buildings;

[Passive performance]

(5.2.3.) Prioritising integrated comprehensive design, retrofitting building structures and envelopes, and consistency between conception, construction and operation to ensure energy efficiency and a healthy indoor environment through passive means and, when needed, installing only highly energy-efficient systems, equipment and appliances;

[Materials]

(5.2.4.) Prioritising on-site assets, recycled and end-of-life use, local, sustainable, bio/geo-sourced, low carbon, energy efficient materials, products and components ensuring easy maintenance and repair for life extension, aligned with circular economy, eco-design and sufficiency and waste prevention principles, enhancing carbon balance through storage and absorption in building materials;

[Electrification]

(5.2.5.) Accelerating building electrification in order to reduce direct emissions and conventional pollutants;

[Construction site]

(5.2.6.) Minimizing water and energy use, waste and generated pollution as well as biodiversity loss on construction sites;

[Energy and refrigerant gas]

(5.2.7.) Using zero/low-emission energy sources for building services (i.e. heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, etc.), inter-alia on-site renewable energy production, limiting offsetting and reducing gas and HFCs leakage in use and discharge to the air at disposal from equipment;

(5.2.8.) Enhancing energy demand flexibility, developing local grids at different levels to optimize renewable resources, and promoting energy saving behaviour and planning, including sufficiency, where appropriate.



[National pathways, policies and measures]

6. Commit to


Establishing and implementing, consistently with the Paris Agreement, and its goals, inclusive decarbonisation and resilience pathways for buildings at all levels, taking into account the operational objectives stated above (point 5) and implementing national policies and measures, as appropriate and applicable in consideration of countries' national division of jurisdictions, necessary to attain the latter, such as:

6.1. Implementing long-term regulatory roadmaps and frameworks, mandatory building and energy codes for all buildings, or supporting the adoption of these at the subnational level; requiring integrated comprehensive design;

6.2. Implementing an appropriate financial framework, including financial and fiscal incentives and regulatory tools such as taxonomies, to dramatically increase affordable near zero emission and climate resilient buildings and to phase out the financing of emissive and non-resilient ones;

6.3. Advancing and promoting the adoption of standards, labels and certifications in the buildings and construction sector or supporting the adoption of these at the subnational level;

6.4. Leading by example through ambitious procurement policies with particular attention to public building procurements;

- 
- 6.5. Promoting the production, development and use of low-carbon and sustainably sourced construction material at affordable costs;
 - 6.6. Promoting collaborative value chains, as well as research and development for innovative, sustainable, affordable, cost-effective and healthy solutions, particularly for conventional and hard-to-abate industries, enhancing local sourcing of traditional appropriate low-tech solutions;
 - 6.7. Enhancing skill capacity and capacity building at all levels, notably by strengthening local know-how and ensuring working conditions are protected and enhanced by mitigation and adaptation strategies;
 - 6.8. Developing multi-level governance, multi-stakeholder coordination, and a participative approach to ensure appropriate implementation, coordination and compliance;
 - 6.9. Developing tools and regulatory frameworks to collect and share best practices and the geographical, energy and environmental data necessary for effective decision-making;
 - 6.10. Sharing best practices to enhance awareness and advocate for sustainable choices.

[International collaboration]

7. Taking into account the interconnectedness and interdependence of all countries with regard to climate change, which demands urgent and collaborative action to reduce emissions and mitigate the consequences and the need for global, regional and bilateral cooperation, and recognizing the need for global action to align the financial system and flows to the Paris Agreement goal, commit to:

7.1. Pursuing efforts to involve all stakeholders of the buildings' value chain to strengthen cooperation at and across all levels, including through technical assistance, technology transfer, enhanced financial flows and frameworks for ambition raising and market transformation, and to promote support for developing countries. Therefore we:

(7.1.1.) Encourage international fora such as G7, G20, G77 and UNFCCC COPs, multilateral bodies and IFIs to specifically address using dedicated working groups and to better take into account the sustainable construction needs, mitigation potential and adaptation needs of the real estate, housing and building sector;

(7.1.2.) Encourage all stakeholders of the buildings' value chain to immediately engage and improve their action to enable the needed changes at all levels and to collaborate through initiatives such as the Buildings Breakthrough;

(7.1.3.) Acknowledge the important role of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, under the Secretariat hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme, as a preeminent platform for governments to collaborate in the pursuit of buildings decarbonisation and resilience.

7.2. Establish an “Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate” gathering governments and facilitated by the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, to exchange insights, share achievements, address obstacles, formulate recommendations, discuss follow-ups and assess the implementation of this Declaration and, for the concerned, other intergovernmental initiatives, recommendations and action plans. This intergovernmental council will convene:

- twice a year online, at senior administration level, to inform on the latest news and developments in each country and to exchange information and share experiences on policies and practices;
- Yearly, at ministerial level, in conjunction with an international event (World Urban Forum, UNFCCC-COP, UNEA, etc.);
- If possible, every 3 years with stakeholders, in a “Buildings and Climate Global Forum”.

[Expression of thanks]

8. Extend our sincere appreciation to the Government of France for making possible the Buildings and Climate Global Forum, for kindly hosting and facilitating it, as well as for its gracious engagement and leadership to ensure the success of this event.



ENGAGEMENTS PARTENAIRES



The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is proud to announce the official launch of the [Built Environment Market Transformation Action Agenda](#) during the first Buildings and Climate Global Forum held in Paris.

The Market Transformation Action Agenda brings together built environment stakeholders from all along the value chain to overcome the key barriers preventing us from achieving a net zero built environment. It acknowledges that the scale of change industry needs is only possible with deep and radical collaboration, in order to achieve our climate goals of halving emissions by 2030 and reaching net zero by 2050.

The Action Agenda, co-created by several hundred representations from over 100 companies and organizations, builds on the foundational principles of the [Market Transformation Levers](#) for a Net Zero Built Environment, developed by the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) to

- Adopt life-cycle thinking and Whole Life Carbon assessment across the full value chain;
- Integrate carbon costs in decision-making, and reflect it in the price of products and services throughout the value chain, including in procurement and taxonomy;
- Transform supply and demand dynamics to incentivize low-carbon solutions based on the Whole-Life Carbon approach.

The holistic and performance-based approach underlying these three market transformation levers represents an opportunity for all stakeholders to innovate and scale solutions along the value chain, adapted to their context and environment and ultimately leading to transformative change for all.

During the Global Engagement Plenary on 8 March 2024, [Dame Jo da Silva, Global Director of Sustainable Development at Arup](#), formally presented the [Market Transformation Action Agenda](#) on behalf of WBCSD to an audience of 1'000 participants from governments, industry, finance, cities and organizations representing over 70 countries.

[Benoit Bazin, CEO of Saint-Gobain, a leading global building material manufacturer, then presented the key messages from the Global Forum's CEO Roundtable](#) held the day before. He stressed the strong commitment and alignment of the industry to solve the major challenges that our planet is facing, and he underlined the unprecedented collaboration he is seeing across the entire value chain, evidenced in the Market Transformation Action Agenda.

On behalf of the assembled business leaders, Benoit Bazin welcomed the Ministerial Chailot Declaration being announced on the day, and he reiterated that the business community is ready to support it.

The Market Transformation Action Agenda and the Buildings Breakthrough strongly support each other in the implementation of actions so that the collaboration encompasses private sector and public sector stakeholders who drive progress towards a common goal.

"We call on all stakeholders to join the Market Transformation Action Agenda because it's not just about buildings; it's about transforming our world. If we're going to decarbonize, if we're going to create resilience, if we're going to create a world that's fit for the future, we have to do it together." **Peter Bakker, President and CEO, WBCSD.**





International Union Of Architects

The **SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE TO TURN THE WORLD OF TODAY INTO THE WORLD OF TOMORROW DECLARATION** is the result of a collaboration between the International Union of Architects, the Architects' Council of Europe and the Conseil National de l'Ordre des Architectes.

We, architects, leaders and representatives of the architectural profession **Recalling** our multiple commitments previously made towards sustainable development and responsible practice:

Recognising that reducing greenhouse gas emissions on a path to near-zero emissions by 2030 and decarbonisation by 2050 are ambitious, yet achievable, goals.

Aware of the importance of the entire building sector value chain towards influencing ethical, socially responsible and sustainable development throughout the world.

We pledge to make architecture an economic lever at the service of inhabitants and the planet by abiding by the following guidelines:

- **Prioritise rehabilitation of existing buildings in a virtuous way instead of building new.** The most effective waste management is to prevent waste from being generated.
- **Decarbonise construction by encouraging the development of new channels for materials.** Transition away from carbon- and energy-intensive towards carbon-neutral and renewable materials. Implement short supply chain architecture by promoting the use of local production channels for building eco-materials based on local resources.
- **Prioritise responsible land use** by influencing urban planning to prevent urban sprawl, promoting innovative solutions, encouraging the renovation and use of existing urban stock, and implementing multi-disciplinary expertise.
- **Protect and promote biodiversity** by influencing urban planning to develop and maintain agricultural land and natural areas, as well as green areas in urban spaces.
- **Highlight the urgent need for high-quality *Baukultur*, which puts culture on centre stage** in order to achieve sustainable and vibrant communities with a better quality of life and well-being for all.
- **Advocate appropriate funding and public aid** to cover any additional costs induced by the introduction of new sustainable architecture construction techniques. Support academic research in eco-design and innovative sustainable solutions.

This is our renewed commitment for a more sustainable architecture TO TURN THE WORLD OF TODAY INTO THE WORLD OF TOMORROW.

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FIDIC Statement

FIDIC is the international federation of consulting engineers, representing 100 hundred national Member Associations, over 40,000 businesses and over 1 Million professional engineers around the world, in the North and in the South.

FIDIC recognizes that the construction sector is one of the largest GHG emitters, globally, and that the built environment is vulnerable to climate change in all countries in the world.

FIDIC welcomes the Buildings Breakthrough and the Buildings & Climate Global Forum 2024 in Paris, together with the resulting « Chaillot statement ».

FIDIC is convinced that many of the technical solutions for achieving near net zero and resilient buildings are already available, both from traditional practices and recent innovations, but to be mainstreamed, require additional policy and financial support at all levels of government.

In addition to the 2021 FIDIC Climate Charter, a set of supporting actions is currently being rolled out at FIDIC, which is completely aligned with and amplifies the 2030 Building Breakthrough:

- Proposing a net-zero procurement specification for the globally recognised FIDIC suite of engineering contracts, from consultant services through to design-build and construction works contracts;
- Linked to procurement is the investment gap in sustainable buildings and infrastructure – FIDIC engaged EY to review the requirements against current status and found a \$64 Trillion funding gap to 2050.
- Sharing whole lifecycle decarbonization principles and resources within the engineering community, providing practical guidance for the decarbonisation of the infrastructure sector and with the stakeholders along the asset lifecycle (collaboration with Arcadis and Ramboll)
- Promoting nature based solutions in asset design to accelerate nature positive outcomes (collaboration with WWF and AECOM) in infrastructure development – a new chapter on supporting nature positive procurement is now in development.

In this context, regulatory push in the construction code as well as publicly available climate data sets are welcome for mitigation and adaptation of the built environment.

Fidic propose to parties to take to its GLF Global Leadership Forum in Geneva in april 2024 and is open to a regulatory and voluntary climate initiatives dialogue.





BUILDING BREAKTHROUGH



The Chaillot declaration frames international collaboration for the decarbonisation and increase of resilience of buildings at political level and in its paragraphe (7.1.2.) specifies to “Encourage all stakeholders of the buildings’ value chain to immediately engage and improve their action to enable the needed changes at all levels and to collaborate through initiatives such as the Buildings Breakthrough”.

The [Buildings Breakthrough](#), successfully launched at COP28 in Dubai, is a programme, led by France and Morocco, focused on the implementation of a limited number of key collective priority actions to **make near-zero emissions and climate resilient buildings the norm by 2030**. The focus is on new buildings and deep renovations.

The Buildings Breakthrough is part of the [Breakthrough agenda](#) launched at COP26 aiming to cover all high emitting sectors for decarbonisation by 2030. The GlobalABC secretariat, hosted by UNEP, is coordinating the Buildings Breakthrough.

The Buildings Breakthrough can be considered as an operational tool for the implementation of the declaration; some advanced countries are committed to proposing high-impact international solutions to facilitate the transition of all countries. These solutions are proposed in close collaboration with initiatives. 28 countries¹ and 26 initiatives have joined the programme,

Priority actions for 2024 and 2025 announced at the Forum (see more details in annex) are the following:

1. Standards and Certification:

Develop the definitions and assessments for near-zero emission and resilient buildings (NZERB) and identify pathways for implementation by:

- working to establish a model transparency framework by COP29;
- working to establish a model measurement frameworks for aligning whole-life carbon assessments and resilience assessments by COP30;
- developing principles to align current standards and certification schemes with NZERBS

¹ Armenia, Austria, Canada, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Zambia



2. Demand Creation:

Scale up existing public and private sector low carbon procurement alliances and commitments for “whole-building” and “piece by piece” procurement; and share best procurement practices, define minimum model technical requirements and establish “lead by example policy” for procurement and whole building NZERB deployment in buildings occupied by government.

3. Finance and Investment:

Aim to clarify and amplify the finance sector’s impact on mitigation, adaptation and resilience within the building sector by continuing to scale-up the availability, coordination and effectiveness of finance for near-zero emission and resilient building projects, along with related technical assistance, with a focus on emerging and developing countries.

4. Research and Deployment:

Coordinate with countries and companies to jointly identify knowledge gaps, and share RD&D priorities and leverage existing networks, and work through these to gather expertise and additional country members. Initiatives and countries should work on making high-quality research and best practice readily accessible within these networks.

5. Capacity and Skills:

Coordinate with countries and companies to jointly identify training and capacity-building priorities (including institutional capacities), and leverage existing networks to share capacity-building resources and tools across all regions, with a focus on the establishment and compliance of building codes (in line with NZERBs principles and requirements). Countries and initiatives should work to include NZERB principles and practices in education institution curricula and training programmes and accreditation frameworks.

6. Landscape Coordination:

Enhance the coordination and transparency of international collaboration on near-zero emission and resilient buildings.

7. Next steps:

- Develop a work plan in collaboration with the partner organisations leading supporting initiatives (timeline); focus on deliverables for COP29.
- Work on the priority actions in working groups (with partners and countries under each action): set up WGs (if possible in relation with GlobalABC Hubs).

LES CHIFFRES DU FORUM

Forum figures

1 450 people attended the forum

76 nationalities represented

190 speakers

20 themed sessions, 10 high-level dialogues, 4 plenary sessions

96 exhibitors

45 journalists

Delegation figures

239 members of official delegations

50 countries at the negotiating table on the day of the forum

24 ministers present

Declaration figures

45 countries present during negotiations on the text

70 countries endorsed the declaration on 8 March

LES CHIFFRES DU FORUM

Chiffres forum

1 450 personnes présentes au forum

76 Nationalités représentées

190 intervenants

20 sessions thématiques,
10 dialogues de haut niveau,
4 plénières

96 exposants

45 journalistes

Chiffres des délégations

239 membres
de délégations officielles

50 pays à la table
des négociations le jour du forum

24 ministres
présents

Chiffres déclaration

45 pays présents
lors des négociations du texte

70 pays soutiennent la
déclaration à la date du 8 Mars

BUILDINGS AND CLIMATE - Global Forum PROGRAM

THURSDAY, 7 MARCH 2024 - THEMATIC SESSION DAY

8:00	<p>Welcome coffee</p>
9:15-10:15	<p>Opening plenary https://youtu.be/PTGwoOZWDqE</p> <p>Towards a zero-emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector, where do we stand?</p> <p><i>This session explored the current state of the buildings sector when it comes to decarbonisation and resilience. Included the presentation of the annual Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction.</i></p> <p><i>English/French simultaneous translation</i></p> <p><i>Ligia Noronha, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Environment Programme, New-York offices</i></p> <p><i>Christophe Béchu, Minister for the Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, France</i></p> <p><i>Jamie Fergusson, Global Director, Climate Business, IFC, World Bank</i></p> <p><i>Roland Roesch, Director, Innovation and Technology Centre, IRENA</i></p> <p><i>Natalia Alonso-Cano, Chief of Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, UNDRR</i></p>
<p>Thematic sessions</p>	
10:30-11:45	<p>The thematic sessions covered five main tracks: Urban and Skills (Track 1); Energy (Track 2); Finance (Track 3); Methods and Construction (Track 4); Materials (Track 5). There were four rounds taking place during the day and each round had 5-6 sessions running in parallel.</p> <p>Thematic sessions: Round 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Room 242B - Track 1: From local roots to global impact - Exploring the role of local governments in effective multilevel governance to decarbonize buildings https://youtu.be/Yxnpbq1VkvU</p> <p><i>This event showcased learnings and challenges from local governments, discussed climate action roadmaps and how they can enhance multi-level governance and enable local governments to play a central role in the buildings and construction sector decarbonization process</i></p> <p><i>It also highlighted how local governments can make changes to improve the sustainability and resilience of buildings on a national level, and how different levels of governments ensure policy coherence via policy reporting, tracing and monitoring mechanisms. It aimed to demonstrate that despite limited resources, cities have a broad range of levers depending on their available powers to take local action, including procurement, planning and financial incentives.</i></p>

The event also mapped out local government capacities in terms of existing support, and showcase how local and national governments and other stakeholders can work together to address the capacity gaps.

- **Room 242A - Track 2: Sufficiency and the Built Environment - Reducing demand for materials, energy and land as a critical addition to efficiency and renewables** <https://youtu.be/epaymHjlv2o>

Sufficiency – systems and policies that reduce or avoid the demand for energy, materials, land, water, and other natural resources – is an urgent and necessary addition to the goals of energy efficiency and renewable energy usage if the building sector is going to reach the Paris Agreement goals. Yet addressing demand through sufficiency measures has been mostly absent from building sector thinking and policy-making. This session defined sufficiency as it relates to the built environment, raised awareness of sufficiency measures that can help the sector meet carbon mitigation goals while increasing the supply of affordable housing, raised important climate justice implications of current energy and materials consumption patterns, and launched a new report on sufficiency policies and tools that can be adopted as part of the Buildings Breakthrough.

- **Room 252B - Track 3: Adequate housing for all - Strategies, commitments and innovations for fair and sustainable housing systems** <https://youtu.be/QlxmeuRtoTo>

The event focused on the challenge of ensuring fair and inclusive retrofit, renovation and decarbonization waves for existing housing which leads to increased affordability and adequacy, as well as ensuring that new constructions, especially in emerging markets, are sustainable, affordable and resilient, particularly for the urban poor and marginalised communities.

The event brought together experts and practitioners from different regions and sectors to deepen discussion around what is needed to promote adequate, affordable and sustainable housing, especially through the lens of long-term strategies and inclusive governance frameworks; fair and inclusive financing of sustainable and affordable housing solutions and decarbonisation waves; and social and technical innovation centred around people in housing design, construction and renovation to ensure affordability and climate-neutrality.

Participants identified solutions, shared experiences, and made recommendations to policy-makers. As part of the Building Breakthrough initiative, the discussion guided the refinement of priority actions for international collaboration, bringing us closer to the goal of near-zero emission and resilient buildings as the new normal by 2030. The workshop also aimed to encourage participants to commit to actions that contribute to a more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable housing landscape.

- **Room 251 - Track 4: Harmonizing policies for whole life carbon and resilient building goals** <https://youtu.be/hunOth5d7z4>

This session highlighted the importance and current state of building codes, standards, assessment frameworks, and certification schemes in delivering global climate goals.

It also developed a global Whole Life Carbon and Resilience Framework that sets out principles for the alignment of existing standards and supports their effective implementation.

The session presented the results of a mapping exercise to assess the current state of alignment and how alignment on standards can support alignment on rating tools and inform effective policy.

It also explored practical and proven steps that different value-chain stakeholders can take to ensure globally agreed principles support the development and deployment of national or subnational codes and standards. It also aimed to build consensus and commitment from different actors to accelerate efforts to replicate these approaches, with a focus on regions where policies are non-existent, unenforced or lacking in ambition and scope.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Room 252A - Track 5: Circular economy in the built environment - A solution to the triple planetary crisis https://youtu.be/ewggJ8Vwf5E <p><i>The use of the circular model can create benefits for policymakers and the business community while responding successfully to the climate crisis, nature loss and growing inequality within the built environment.</i></p> <p><i>The event aimed to raise awareness of the importance of circularity in the built environment, address challenges related to policy and market development and showcase scalable solutions to these challenges. It introduced three key actions for the Buildings Breakthrough; tools and approaches to support governments and other stakeholders to take steps towards circularity.</i></p> <p><i>It is critical to understand the role that the circular economy has in solving the triple planetary crisis. The first step is to understand the current state of circular economy in the buildings and construction sector. This is important in order to scale up policy development and the use of circular solutions in order to propose country-specific pathways and to identify trends that can be addressed through scalable approaches for circularity uptake. Assessment framework tools to support countries to assess the circularity of the built environment sector at different levels were introduced in this session.</i></p>
<p>11.45 – 12.15</p>	<p>Coffee break and networking</p>
<p>12:15 - 13:30</p>	<p>Thematic sessions: Round 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Room 242B - Track 1: Advancing buildings' decarbonisation and climate adaptation through urban planning https://youtu.be/i6D-nDrOEY8 <p><i>This session showcased and discussed some of the innovative and effective solutions that urban planners and policymakers can adopt to reduce the built environment emissions (operational and embodied); better adapt cities to the effects of climate change (such as the heat island effect, flash floods and droughts) and improve the quality of life in cities. It discussed the mitigation potential of different urban planning models and policies, the dichotomy of formal and informal urban planning, and the different approaches in Global North and South.</i></p> <p><i>It explored to which extent urban planning combines greenfield and brownfield approaches, and what are the most sustainable urban morphology (low/high rise; density; percentage of open spaces). Additionally, it might be beneficial to consider fostering collaboration across these regions to enhance adaptation and mitigation efforts.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Room 242A- Track 2: Efficient buildings as key players in the energy system https://youtu.be/eP-C4cVpF2Y <p><i>The event covered the following topics:</i></p> <p><i>The integration of buildings into smart and low-carbon electricity and thermal systems. It aimed to get a commitment from energy suppliers to address the challenges posed by growing electricity demand, renewable energy intermittency and increasing the number of distributed energy resources. This commitment includes defining common rules and emphasizing the critical nature of working collectively. The event featured the announcement of a "collaborative club" dedicated to advancing the integration of buildings into low-carbon grids.</i></p> <p><i>The second focus area of the event was on the electrification of buildings, exploring the dynamic interactions between end-users and renewable sources. The event aimed to ensure operators recognize that a sustainable future demands action around decarbonizing supply and strategically lowering demand. Engage in in-depth discussions on key topics: flexibility and rooftop PV deployment, examining the intricate balance between self-consumption and grid integration; the role of integrating electrical and thermal systems to deliver resilience and balancing. Additionally, explore the Net Zero topic, where the real estate sector pledges an additional contribution to the sustainable energy landscape.</i></p>

- **Room 252B- Track 3: Financing green buildings for sustainable development - How development banks can scale up action** <https://youtu.be/k4tjRr8E7jk>

This session lasted 15 minutes longer. It ended with a specific event on the PEEB

According to the International Energy Agency, the annual investment in energy-efficient buildings needs to increase six-fold by 2050, from \$240 billion in 2018 to \$1.6 trillion in 2050, to meet the global climate goals. Therefore, there is a need to mobilize and scale up finance, from both public and private sources, and to create enabling conditions and incentives for investment and innovation in green buildings.

Development banks can play a catalytic role in financing sustainable development through buildings, by providing funding, expertise, and leadership, as well as by leveraging and mobilizing other sources of finance, such as private sector investors, multilateral funds, and national governments. They can also support the development and implementation of policies, standards, and regulations that promote and facilitate green building practices and markets.

- **Room 251 - Track 4: Decarbonizing buildings, leveraging the power of public procurement** https://youtu.be/Ew_vSTSbyjM

This event brought together representatives of UN agencies, national and local governments, business sector entities, partners of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, representatives of trade unions and workers, as well as of the One Planet Network to explore critical pathways and opportunities to decarbonize the built environment leveraging the power of public procurement, thereby amplifying the demand for net zero emissions and resilient buildings, construction materials and clean energy technologies and creating the enabling conditions for market transformation.

More specifically, UN agencies – UNEP, UNOPS, UNIDO – came together to highlight the key role national and local governments play in demonstrating leadership and amplifying/leveraging the power of public demand in the decarbonization of the built environment, inspiring market innovation and changes in practice along the value chain. They emphasized the importance of raising the level of ambition through international partnerships and initiatives that support concrete commitments and implementation with access to tools, knowledge sharing, capacity-building and technical cooperation. National and local government organizations were invited to share best practices through which they are using their planning and purchasing power to increase the environmental/carbon performance of public buildings while ensuring they deliver effective services and contribute to generating equally positive economic and social outcomes, but also the challenges they face adapting or developing public procurement policies and practices with measurable impacts on operational and embodied carbon. Business sector entities/organizations shared their experience and perspective with a focus on the importance of coherent frameworks and signals, needs and opportunities to support market readiness and social impact. The need to build capacities in the public and private sector was further discussed.

- **Room 252A- Track 5: Decarbonizing building materials: cement, steel, bricks, glazing, insulation** <https://youtu.be/xVwN2aF9Eqc>

The purpose of this session was to inform participants of the existing efforts and commitments to decarbonization, share insights of example of solutions needed (e.g., electricity and hydrogen) and raise awareness of the importance of the demand for materials manufactured with a low carbon footprint, taking a materials-neutral approach focused on the final carbon performance in buildings. The session aimed also to provide an overview of public and private initiatives driving the demand for low-carbon products (IDDI, FMC, Climate Group) and low-carbon buildings. The event also addressed the key role of finance to provide funding to the transformation (both to the supply and demand), as well as the need to better share the risks of the investments across the relevant stakeholders.

13:30 - 14:30	Lunch break, exhibition, networking
14:30 - 15:45	<p>Thematic sessions: Round 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Room 242B - Track 1: Unlocking potential of the heritage and existing built environment to accelerate sectoral climate mitigation, adaptation, and capacity building https://youtu.be/Lx93W7uBmu8</p> <p><i>This session demonstrated why the existing historic and indigenous built environment, and the knowledge held within it, must be central to the implementation of the Buildings Breakthrough priority recommendations.</i></p> <p><i>Sectoral approaches to climate action in the built environment have been dominated by Global North industrial practices, products, and markets and a focus on new construction and technologies. This has overlooked critical knowledge from history and from indigenous practice, the inherent societal capacity-building potential of cultural heritage, and the powerful climate potential of the existing built environment.</i></p> <p><i>Two primary pathways to accelerating sectoral climate action were proposed by unlocking the potential of heritage and the existing built environment: the effectiveness of reuse and retrofit, especially in developed areas, and the utilisation and scaling up of traditional and indigenous knowledge, especially in areas where rapid growth is projected.</i></p> <p><i>It showed how the historic built environment can not only be a source of effective and rapid mitigation and adaptation and innovative, robust and just solutions; but also can support the rapid adoption of effective building sector policy and practices by individuals, organisations and communities.</i></p> <p>Room 242A - Track 2: Passive design for cooling and heating: Resilient buildings https://youtu.be/DTXtdf-J_Eo</p> <p><i>The focus of this session was on passive design as an effective and necessary measure to curb the heating and cooling needs of buildings. While passive design principles are known as a general concept, they are not sufficiently understood or implemented. The benefits are all too often overlooked and not implemented in general building practice. To help address the challenge of establishing and scaling passive design and energy efficiency practices, this event summarized the significance, potentials and benefits of passive design for heating and cooling, including on decarbonisation, resilience, health and poverty.</i></p> <p><i>The event also provided examples of passive design approaches to reduce cooling and heating demand. Ranging from low cost and easy to implement passive techniques to highly efficient building concepts and standards.</i></p> <p><i>The event also discussed successful mechanisms to support uptake and scale of passive design, such as capacity building, policy tool and financial mechanisms.</i></p> <p>Room 252B - Track 3: Assets and insurable buildings in a changing climate https://youtu.be/mZ5bXVLevYc</p> <p><i>With climate change having an increasing impact on the buildings and construction sector, financial institutions face major new challenges to both build resiliency and adapt to these new conditions. Extreme weather is accompanied by considerable financial losses for insurers and building owners (institutional investors, banks and citizens). High costs are suffered, which include repairs, degradation or even destruction of the built environment which can see buildings become stranded assets. Insurance companies face increasingly large claims for compensation, which can affect their long-term profitability and impact the sustainability of the building and construction sector. This workshop explored how the financial and insurance institutions are adapting new mechanisms (Public insurance, private insurance, PPP insurance) to this changing reality and how financial institutions are integrating adaptation and resilience into their investment strategies. The event highlighted the key role that adaptation and resilience can play in managing buildings and the construction sector in the face of climate risks.</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Room 251 - Track 4: Data and whole life cycle https://youtu.be/ue7Z67BWrTo <i>This event addressed the need for consistent and robust data to inform a whole life cycle view on buildings made available to decision makers from all relevant sectors. While data is seen as a key factor by almost all stakeholders involved in decarbonizing the built environment, it is interpreted and understood differently by different sectors and people. Data availability, quality, and accessibility are often limited and uneven across countries and regions. Data needs to be standardized to allow for comparability and interoperability between technologies. The event provided an overview of data in the built environment, through a keynote speech, followed by a panel discussion. After the panel the session launched the 10 actions and the CAPSA building passport from the GlobalABC Data Hub</i> ● Room 252A - Track 5: Accelerating the use of wood & biobased materials to decarbonize buildings https://youtu.be/1FrsaNXOvw <i>Mainstreaming the use of low-carbon materials to radically reduce the embodied carbon of buildings is an urgent priority. Wood and bio-based materials provide an important part of the solution for three reasons: carbon is sequestered as they grow; they can be substituted for more carbon intensive materials; and they can store carbon for long periods of time. Bio-based materials used in construction provide a proven, highly cost-effective, natural carbon capture and storage technology.</i> <i>The monetary cost of carbon is set to rise rapidly through the introduction of carbon taxes and other carbon pricing schemes and the value of carbon removal and storage will increase as we see demand grow. Therefore increasing the use of timber and other bio-based materials for construction can also increase the economic value of forests and attract additional investment in their sustainable management and expansion through appropriate afforestation and reforestation, creating multiple socio-economic as well as environmental benefits.</i> <i>Forests are a precious resource for people, nature and carbon storage globally. For the benefits of increasing the use of timber in construction to be fully realised, and potential risks to both climate and nature mitigated, it is essential to establish a set of principles and approaches to ensure this is a holistic and genuinely sustainable solution. Centering Sustainable Forest Management is critical to achieving these outcomes.</i> ● Amphitheatre - Sustainable buildings talks: inspired by architecture https://youtu.be/6vf-YiixL_E
15.45 – 16.15	Coffee break and networking
16:15-17:30	<p>Thematic sessions: Round 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Room 242B - Track 1: Decent jobs in a changing climate: Skills and capacity building for an inclusive and just transition https://youtu.be/4JKg3tVkhY0 <i>The session focused on skills in the building sector from various perspectives and will address current challenges and concrete approaches for positive impact.</i> <i>Transforming the building sector poses many complex challenges, particularly around developing a trained workforce. For green jobs in the building sector to be attractive, especially among young, robust policies are necessary to improve worker protections and conditions, address skill shortage challenges, and be inclusive of marginalised communities. Policymakers must address the current skills shortage gap by investing in inclusive policies, regulations, and workforce development programmes.</i> <i>Workers and communities must be at the heart of the transition, and implementing climate and social protection measures in the buildings sector is critical for this transformation.</i> <i>Greening the sector and worker skills encompasses social protection measures are critical for ensuring a just clean energy transition. to avoid losers and winners in the transition. If there is no buy-in of workers and local communities and if equity considerations are left out, the transition will generate more inequalities.</i>

The event featured a panel discussion on the following: the current state of the building sector's skills shortages and challenges to taking a fair and inclusive approach in addressing this gap; The impacts of the building sector's transition on the current workforce, and best practices in approaching workforce development that is fair and inclusive; Collaboration with social partners, local authorities, cities and electrical contractors, in the identification, definition and design of new skills sets, curricula and qualifications to respond to the demand of green jobs, anticipate the skills needs and overcome existing skills mismatch.

- **Room 242A - Track 2: Equipment for sustainable heating and cooling: how to accelerate deployment?** <https://youtu.be/-EAUFwB2aXE>

The event aimed to advance global knowledge on available equipment for clean and efficient heating and cooling in buildings. It kicked off with a keynote jointly prepared by the International Renewable Energy Agency and the International Energy Agency highlighting the mismatch between available solutions and deployment.

The goal of the session was for the audience to gain a better understanding on how innovation in smart operation of available technologies for heating and cooling — from residential to district heating applications — can help to decarbonize the building stock while addressing electricity systems issues. System integration will make the efficient electrification of heating and cooling a win-win as it tackles grid congestion, peak loads and high infrastructure costs, reducing both energy bills and environmental impacts.

Building on an overview of available solutions, industry leaders highlighted opportunities and challenges of solution deployment and identified the necessary policy framework for faster deployment.

A focus was put on the positive result of integrating the heating/cooling and power sectors to establish comprehensive solutions for end-users, that are economically attractive to market actors.

- **Room 252B - Track 3: Private finance supporting the net-zero transition for buildings** <https://youtu.be/cHO09RiNwAI>

This session aimed to support efforts to scale up private finance to advance the Net Zero transition of the buildings and construction sector (residential and commercial) across different regions. Financial institutions (banking and asset owners and managers) involved in residential and commercial buildings discussed key challenges and opportunities. They also provided examples and specified what is needed from policymakers and other actors to advance these efforts. Speakers will also discussed key issues in a moderated panel discussion. We expect clear messages to governments and other relevant stakeholders that can accelerate private finance to support the net-zero transition for buildings.

- **Room 251 - Track 4: Achieving climate-resilient buildings** https://youtu.be/-i58DhKf_vQ

As climate change-related hazards become more frequent and intense, resilient buildings are essential. This session examined the current approaches to delivering climate resilient buildings, identify current gaps in tools and deployment drivers and determine the actions necessary to make climate resilient buildings the new normal. There was a focus on building codes and resilience benchmarking as fundamental tools and the mechanisms needed to support their effective deployment. The session focused on common principles to drive progress, metrics to help measure and track success, and highlight the steps needed to meet the resilience recommendations identified in the Buildings Breakthrough.

- **Room 252A - Track 5: Solutions and challenges for digital innovation to drive the reduction of whole life carbon emissions** <https://youtu.be/8UxVVhWVujY>

This event discussed the available digital tools and technologies that account for whole life carbon emissions and defined R&I needs and objectives to accelerate and mainstream the respective solutions. It encouraged collaboration among stakeholders to advance the debate and deployment of solutions.

The first part of the event created a broad understanding of the challenges and solutions to limit Whole-Life Carbon emissions in the built environment, while the high-level panel discussion identified how policymakers, construction and technology providers can bridge the gap between research and application in order to accelerate deployment of new and existing innovations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amphitheatre: Renovation of the global building stock at scale https://youtu.be/sbKOCaWdDcQ <p><i>How to accelerate the renovation of existing buildings to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change?</i></p> <p><i>The session introduced practical, proven, and scalable deep-retrofit approaches, showcasing their success in improving building performance to Near-Zero standards. Best practice examples of building renovations, presented as an attractive product, demonstrated how they can be directly implemented by engaged market players to ensure a quick roll-out.</i></p> <p><i>Innovative initiatives addressed challenges such as high costs, quality issues, and skilled labour shortages by focusing on easy, quick, affordable, and high-quality retrofits. Key to this success are engaged policymakers, market acceleration teams, and companies, which tailor country-specific strategies for scalable renovations while considering the unique needs of each country.</i></p> <p><i>The aim of the session was to inform, inspire, and facilitate the exchange of ideas through presentations, case studies, and a panel discussion with Q&A, incorporating diverse global perspectives.</i></p> <p><i>The session also explored successful examples that address the challenge of rapidly achieving near-zero emissions and creating a climate-resilient existing building stock. Participants learned about existing strategies and the proof of concept implementation of measures resulting in significant energy savings, carbon reduction, and social benefits, while enhancing overall building performance through scalable retrofit solutions</i></p>
Special Closed-door meetings (in parallel to the thematic sessions)	
11.00 – 12.30	Room 241 - Union for the Mediterranean
13.00 – 14.15	Room 241 - Business CEO roundtable
14.30 – 16.00	Room 241 - Local governments roundtable
Closing day 1	
17.30 – 18.30	Welcome cocktail

FRIDAY, 8 MARCH 2024 – MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE DAY	
8:00	Welcome coffee
Parallel plenaries	
9:00-10:30	<p>Ministerial meeting (reserved access)</p> <p>Déclaration de Chaillot endorsement: Together for Implementation The ministerial declaration aims to create a dynamism in international collaboration and commitment, both from governments, state and non-state actors in the building and construction sector.</p> <p><i>Under the chairmanship of Guillaume Kasbarian, Minister Delegate for Housing, attached to the Minister for the Ecological Transition, France, the ministerial meeting brings together all the heads of delegations of the present states, as well as Mathias Cormann, Secretary General, OECD.</i></p>
9:30-10:30	<p>Stakeholders' plenary https://youtu.be/clp2VUn1CJM</p> <p><i>This plenary event consolidated the action and ambition from the 7th March. It encapsulated key messages and takeaways, reflecting the active engagement of all supply chain stakeholders. The session underscored the enhanced collaboration within the supply chain and provides a platform for discussing challenges and opportunities in advancing towards near-zero buildings.</i></p>
Plenary session	
11:00-12:00	<p>Global Engagement plenary session https://youtu.be/AMya-JjoZBk English/French simultaneous translation</p> <p>The 'Global Engagement Plenary Session' at the Buildings and Climate Global Forum unveiled the "Declaration de Chaillot" and launch the Buildings Breakthrough priority actions. This session highlighted the commitments of stakeholders across the supply chain and the power of international collaborations in achieving near-zero buildings. It also announced collective engagements of key stakeholder groups from across the value-chain.</p>
12:15-13:30	Lunch break and networking
13:00 - 13:30	<p>Sustainable buildings talks: Olympic public procurement https://youtu.be/jx-j8seQ2v0 English/French simultaneous translation</p> <p><i>Nicolas Ferrand, CEO Solideo Ouvrages Olympiques.</i></p>

High-level dialogues: way forward

<p>13:30 – 14:45</p>	<p>Parallel sessions bringing together Ministers and high-level representatives from business, international organizations and NGOs.</p> <p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Room 252A - Theme 1: Renovation https://youtu.be/yjX1vrA8xqs The 2023 State of Climate Action report by World Resources Institute identifies existing retrofit rates remain off track those needed to support the transition of the sector. This high-level dialogue event brought together ministers, city-leaders and leading industry stakeholders to delve into strategies for scaling renovation. Speakers explored: unlocking business case for renovation, the role of carbon markets, and the opportunity of maximising the lifespan of our existing built assets. ● Room 251 - Theme 2: New Buildings https://youtu.be/8V2lq4pEjAA With 80% of the growth in building floor area through 2030 set to occur in emerging and developing economies (IEA, 2023), this dialogue explored the role new buildings play in supporting low-carbon and resilient development. The event profiled the context of emerging and developing countries, delved into strategies for achieving zero-emissions, resilient buildings, and how public and private procurement can drive this change. Discussed the business case for near-zero, resilient buildings, their social benefits, and ways to lower costs using low-tech solutions. ● Room 252B - Theme 3: Housing https://youtu.be/9zQj4hwcaIY The changing climate is highlighting the foundational role 'housing' plays in providing shelter for people. Recognising this, the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda sets the goal outcome for "1 billion people have better design, construction and access to finance to live in decent, safe homes.". This event brought together ministries, city leaders and leading non-state actors to explore the enablers needed to make resilient and low-carbon housing affordable and accessible to all. The event delved into scalable financing schemes and the opportunities of blended finance. ● Room 242A - Theme 4: Passive design heating and cooling https://youtu.be/i1GB5Y72BO0 Buildings account for over 34% of energy demand and around 37% of energy-related CO2 emissions. The IEA has shown that buildings offer 40% of the solutions needed to double energy intensity improvements by 2030, as countries have agreed to in the UAE consensus. This ministerial event explored the key opportunities for reducing the increasing energy demand of the buildings sector. The session explored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unpacking passive design principles and key heating/cooling technologies. - Scaling passive design solutions - Scaling key heating and cooling technologies - The role of policy/regulatory roadmaps in guiding the transition. - The role of international collaboration in accelerating the transition. ● Room 242B - Theme 5: Adaptation / Resilience https://youtu.be/TxdgvGePLcc This high-level dialogue brought together ministers, city-leaders and non-state actors to explore key strategies for integrating adaptation and resilience into the design and planning of urban environments. The dialogue explored the integration of climate change's physical risks into urban planning and investment decision making. The event also delved into adaptation planning for existing cities and buildings.
<p>14:45 – 15.15</p>	<p>Coffee break and networking</p>

15:15 – 16:30	<p>Parallel sessions bringing together Ministers and high-level representatives from business, international organizations and NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Room 252A - Theme 1: Roadmaps and NDCs https://youtu.be/ITreF583JKc As countries look to set out their Nationally Determine Contributions ahead of COP30, this dialogue focused on how countries can spearhead the decarbonisation of the building sector by setting visionary roadmaps. The event explored the role of roadmaps in providing credible NDC implementation pathways and opportunity they present to catalyse cross-sector action around a unified direction and pace of the transition. Room 251 - Theme 2: Finance / Acceptability https://youtu.be/laq4UmiyNsM This dialogue delved into the financial aspects of building and real estate in relation to the Paris Agreement's goals. It explored how to align these sectors' contributions and align financial systems and flows with the Paris Agreement. The discussion also addressed strategies for ensuring financial flows are consistent with low-emission and climate-resilient development of buildings. The event examined the financial needs for near-zero and resilient buildings, both new and existing, and discussed the both public and private financing. It also considered the required financial schemes at micro, meso, and macro levels, and strategies for securing buy-in while balancing immediate financial concerns with long-term environmental goals Room 242B - Theme 3: Partnership and value chain https://youtu.be/nmtf9jPRWc4 As a common vision for the pace and direction of the sectors' transitions starts to emerge regionally, all actors are realising that radical collaboration - across the value chain, and in partnership with countries - is essential for unlocking action. No actor can do this alone. This dialogue spotlighted some of the key collaboration platforms and their role in facilitating 'trust' between all actors. The event considered how these collaborations can help provide countries with the confidence to strengthen ambition in NDCs. Room 242A - Theme 4: Regulation https://youtu.be/K_aY4FV3Qbs Bringing together national regulators and city policy-makers alongside business and industry leaders, this high-level dialogue explored the opportunity these levers present as they 'raise the bar' and 'level the playing field' for all actors. The event will spotlight existing regulation and policy leading on whole-life carbon and resilience. The event reflected on the enablers required to support establishing and implementing building codes in developing countries. Room 252B - Theme 5: International cooperation - Buildings Breakthrough https://youtu.be/GIT14qPzg0U Following the successful launch of the Buildings Breakthrough at COP28, this high-level dialogue showcased the critical opportunity 'international collaboration' plays in unlocking the transition to near-zero and resilient buildings. The event brought together ministers and non-state actors and spotlight the emerging plans for the sector's priority actions.
16:30 – 16:40	<p>Coffee break and networking</p>
16:40 -17:20	<p>Closing plenary https://youtu.be/SivizGQTyJU <i>English/French simultaneous translation</i></p> <p>Build Our Future: From Paris to Belém This high-level closing plenary reflected on the achievements of the first Buildings and Climate Global Forum and paved the road of the sectors' transition onwards to COP30 in Belem, Brazil.</p> <p><i>Ligia Noronha, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Environment Programme, New-York offices</i> <i>Fatih Birol, Executive Director, IEA</i> <i>Bertrand Walckenaer, Deputy director AFD, France</i> <i>Michal Mlynár, Assistant Secretary-General and Acting Executive Director, UN-Habitat</i> <i>Jader Barbalho Filho, Minister of Cities Brazil</i> <i>Christophe Béchu, Minister for the Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, France</i></p>



ANNEXES

DÉCLARATION DE CHAILLOT

Déclaration ministérielle

Forum mondial sur les bâtiments et le climat

Vue d'ensemble - Ne fait pas partie de la déclaration

Les 7 et 8 mars 2024, le gouvernement français et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement ont organisé le premier Forum mondial Bâtiments et Climat dédié à la décarbonisation et à la résilience climatique des bâtiments.

La déclaration ministérielle vise à créer une dynamique en faveur de la décarbonation des bâtiments et de la résilience climatique en renforçant la collaboration internationale et en appelant à des engagements de la part des gouvernements et des acteurs étatiques et non étatiques des secteurs du bâtiment et de la construction.

La déclaration ministérielle est divisée en 7 parties :

- 1- Une revue des textes et déclarations internationales** contribuant aux objectifs de transition du secteur ;
- 2- Un examen des questions** identifiées dans divers rapports d'organisations internationales ;
- 3- Une reconnaissance du contexte spécifique de chaque pays et du rôle des bâtiments et de la construction** dans les politiques climatiques ;
- 4- L'expression d'inquiétudes** face à l'écart grandissant entre la trajectoire souhaitée et la situation actuelle et les risques encourus ;
- 5- Une reconnaissance des principes à poursuivre** en matière d'urbanisme et de construction pour aligner ce secteur sur les objectifs de l'Accord de Paris ;
- 6- Un engagement en faveur de stratégies, de politiques et de mesures** visant à mettre en œuvre ces principes ;
- 7- Une décision sur la collaboration internationale et des appels à l'action.**

DÉCLARATION MONDIALE SUR LES BÂTIMENTS ET LE CLIMAT

Nous, ministres réunis à Paris, France - les 7 et 8 mars 2024 - pour le premier "Forum Mondial Bâtiments et Climat", et appelant à de nouvelles adhésions

[Textes et déclarations approuvés au niveau multilatéral].

1. Rappelons

1.1. La Résolution 70/1 "Transformer notre monde : le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030" de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies du 25 septembre 2015.

1.2. La Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC), adoptée à Rio de Janeiro (Brésil) en 1992.

1.3. L'accord de Paris adopté lors de la COP21 à Paris, en France, le 12 décembre 2015.

1.4. Le nouvel agenda urbain - adopté lors de la conférence des Nations Unies sur le logement et le développement urbain durable (Habitat III) à Quito, en Équateur, le 20 octobre 2016, et approuvé par la résolution 71/256 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies du 23 décembre 2016.

1.5. La résolution 76/300 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies - adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 28 juillet 2022 - "Le droit à un environnement propre, sain et durable".

1.6. La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, et en particulier son article 25, qui reconnaît que le logement adéquat fait partie du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant.

1.7. Le cadre de Sendai pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe 2015-2030 - adopté lors de la troisième conférence mondiale des Nations Unies sur la réduction des risques de catastrophe à Sendai, au Japon, le 18 mars 2015.

1.8. L'amendement au protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone - adopté lors de la 28e réunion des parties au protocole de Montréal à Kigali, Rwanda, le 15 octobre 2016. Décision XXVIII/1.

1.9. Le cadre mondial pour la biodiversité Kunming-Montréal adopté par décision 15/4 lors de la COP15 de la Convention sur la diversité biologique à Montréal, Canada, le 19 décembre 2022.

1.10. Le premier bilan mondial - Décision 1/CMA.5 adoptée lors de la conférence des Nations Unies sur le changement climatique COP28 à Dubaï, Émirats arabes unis, le 13 décembre 2023.

1.11. L'engagement mondial en faveur des énergies renouvelables et de l'efficacité énergétique et, plus particulièrement, l'engagement de travailler ensemble pour doubler collectivement le taux annuel moyen mondial d'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique d'environ 2 % à plus de 4 % chaque année jusqu'en 2030.

1.12. Le Partenariat de Marrakech pour le chemin d'action climatique mondial pour les établissements humains - lancé le 29 juillet 2021 avec les champions du climat pour aider les parties à la Convention Cadres des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques et les organisations de la chaîne de valeur du bâtiment à identifier les actions nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de l'Accord de Paris.

1.13. Les travaux du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC) et en particulier son récent sixième rapport d'évaluation (GIEC-AR6).

1.14. Les travaux du Partenariat des leaders pour les forêts et le climat (FCLP) et en particulier sa déclaration approuvée par l'Initiative pour l'écologisation de la construction avec du bois durable le 6 décembre 2023 lors de la 28ème conférence des parties de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le Changement Climatique.


[Faits publiés par des organisations internationales]

2. Accusons réception

2.1. Le secteur du bâtiment et de la construction est responsable de plus de 34 % de la demande d'énergie et d'environ 37 % des émissions de CO₂ liées à l'énergie (soit 21 % des émissions totales de gaz à effet de serre, c'est-à-dire environ 12 GtCO₂) au niveau mondial. Ces émissions résultent à la fois de la consommation d'énergie, dont 9 % sont liées à la combustion et 19 % à la consommation d'électricité ou de chaleur de réseau, et de l'utilisation de matériaux de construction, qui représente 9 % supplémentaires.

2.2. Au cours des dernières décennies, les bâtiments ont été de plus en plus exposés aux risques liés au climat. Les prévisions internationales annoncent une intensification de ces phénomènes : **les vagues de chaleur**, exacerbées dans les villes en raison de l'effet d'îlot de chaleur urbain, toucheront environ 1,6 milliard de personnes, qu'elles soumettront à des températures extrêmement élevées ; **l'élévation du niveau des mers** exposera 800 millions de personnes dans plus de 570 villes à des inondations côtières d'ici à 2050 ; **les vents plus forts et les fortes pluies**, qui entraînent des inondations et sont responsables de 47 % des catastrophes liées aux conditions météorologiques, peuvent provoquer des contaminations, des défaillances structurelles et l'effondrement des bâtiments. Ces risques liés au climat affecteront davantage les pays et les villes des pays en développement et, par conséquent, aggraveront les inégalités entre les régions.

Compte tenu de la longue durée de vie des bâtiments, les bâtiments existants et les nouvelles constructions doivent être adaptés aux conditions climatiques locales prévues jusqu'en 2100, conformément aux rapports élaborés par le groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC).



2.3. Selon les tendances économiques mondiales actuelles, la **demande mondiale de matières premières devrait presque doubler d'ici 2060**, les matériaux de construction étant appelés à dominer. L'extraction de la plupart des minéraux contenus dans les matériaux de construction repose sur des méthodes à forte intensité énergétique qui ont des conséquences néfastes sur l'environnement et les communautés locales. Ces pratiques contribuent à la perte de biodiversité et à la pénurie d'eau. La transformation, la production et le transport des matériaux de construction sont également à l'origine d'une quantité importante d'émissions et de produits chimiques polluants qui affectent négativement la biodiversité et la santé humaine. Parallèlement, 100 milliards de tonnes de déchets sont générés chaque année par les processus de construction, de démolition et de rénovation ; la plupart des matériaux sont gaspillés à la fin de la phase d'utilisation de ces processus, et environ 35 % sont mis en décharge.

2.4. 55 % de la population mondiale vit actuellement dans des zones urbaines. Ce chiffre devrait passer à **68 % d'ici 2050**. La combinaison de l'exode rural et de la croissance démographique globale pourrait faire en sorte que 2,5 milliards de personnes supplémentaires vivent dans des zones urbaines d'ici à 2050. Cette évolution affectera particulièrement les pays en développement, où les villes ne disposent souvent pas des capacités et des ressources nécessaires pour faire face à la croissance attendue de manière durable et sans incidence sur le climat.

2.5. D'ici 2060, la surface de plancher couverte par le secteur du bâtiment doublera au niveau mondial, ce qui représentera plus **de 230 milliards de m²** pour la construction de nouveaux bâtiments. Elle pourrait tripler sur le continent africain et même probablement quadrupler dans les pays en voie d'urbanisation rapide.

2.6. Selon ONU-Habitat, on estime que les différentes formes d'inadéquation du logement touchent plus de 1,6 milliard de personnes dans le monde, dont près de 1,1 milliard résident dans des bidonvilles et des implantations informelles. Avec l'augmentation de la population mondiale, la demande de logements et de bâtiments va continuer à croître. Cette demande, combinée aux effets du climat, aggrave les multiples défis auxquels est confronté le secteur du logement au niveau mondial : pénurie de logements, absence ou mal-logement, accès à un logement adéquat, durable et abordable, pauvreté énergétique et manque d'accès aux services de base, augmentation des établissements informels et exposition aux risques et à la vulnérabilité.

2.7. La raréfaction des ressources naturelles et l'impact des aléas climatiques entraîneront également d'importants mouvements de population, augmentant la demande en bâtiments et les besoins d'adaptation, au risque d'exacerber les inégalités sociales et la précarité.

2.8. 158 pays font référence aux politiques du secteur du bâtiment et de la construction dans leurs contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour 2021 dans le cadre de l'Accord de Paris. En 2021, 79 pays sur 196 (40 %) disposaient de codes de l'énergie pour les bâtiments qui étaient soit obligatoires pour au moins une partie du parc immobilier, soit assortis d'une composante volontaire. Malgré cela, **seuls 26 % des pays disposaient de codes obligatoires pour l'ensemble du secteur du bâtiment**, une partie d'entre eux présentant des incertitudes en matière de conformité.



[La situation nationale et le secteur de la construction]

3. Reconnaissons

3.1. Le secteur du bâtiment est difficile à décarboner en raison de la complexité de sa chaîne de valeur et de l'interdépendance de ses parties prenantes. Ce secteur doit améliorer considérablement son action et permettre une vision commune, une coordination, une coopération et une confiance mutuelle.

3.2. Les situations différentes des pays en termes de parc immobilier existant et de nécessité de construire de nouveaux logements et bâtiments, de capacités financières, techniques et de main-d'œuvre, de disponibilité des matériaux, et le besoin urgent de logements et de bâtiments efficaces sur le plan énergétique, adaptés au climat et résilients.

3.3. Le rôle central du secteur du bâtiment dans la réduction des émissions de GES et l'importance de l'adaptation des établissements humains.

3.4. La nécessité de mettre en œuvre des politiques et des actions saines pour éviter les effets de verrouillage :

- de réduire radicalement et systématiquement les émissions de gaz à effet de serre des bâtiments existants et nouveaux ;
- pour améliorer l'absorption et le stockage du carbone dans l'environnement urbain ;
- adapter les bâtiments existants et nouveaux au changement climatique actuel et futur.

[Lacunes et risques]

4. Sommes préoccupés par

4.1. L'écart qui se creuse actuellement entre la performance énergétique et climatique réelle du secteur du bâtiment et la voie nécessaire pour parvenir à sa décarbonisation et à sa résilience, ce qui fait que le secteur reste à la traîne car les améliorations sont dépassées par l'expansion rapide de la surface de plancher ;

4.2. Le volume insuffisant de rénovation de bâtiments et de construction de bâtiments durables ;

4.3. Les investissements dans de nouveaux systèmes de chauffage et de refroidissement à forte intensité de carbone, qui enferment des solutions non durables pendant leur cycle de vie prévu et entraînent une augmentation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, malgré l'existence de solutions de remplacement sans carbone et économiquement avantageuses ;

4.4. La surexploitation des ressources naturelles pour la production de matériaux de construction, qui peut être un facteur important de perte de biodiversité et de dégradation de l'environnement en général ;

4.5. La poursuite des investissements et de la construction dans des zones exposées aux risques climatiques et dans de nouveaux bâtiments à forte intensité de carbone qui mettent en péril le bien-être et la santé des habitants, la résilience des villes et la stabilité économique à long terme du secteur de l'immobilier ;

4.6. La nécessité d'accroître les flux financiers, tant privés que publics, pour répondre aux besoins et aux exigences de la construction, de la rénovation et de l'adaptation durables des bâtiments, en particulier dans les pays en développement.

[Objectifs]

5. Accusons réception

L'importance d'accélérer la transition vers un secteur du bâtiment cohérent avec les objectifs à long terme de l'UE, objectifs à long terme de l'accord de Paris en 2015, le pacte climatique de Glasgow en 2021, le plan de mise en œuvre de Charm el-Cheikh en 2022 et les résultats du premier bilan mondial en 2023, et de maintenir l'objectif de 1,5 °C à portée de main ;

Cette transition devrait être mise en œuvre ou encouragée, selon le cas, en tenant compte de la répartition nationale des compétences entre les pays, au moyen des objectifs opérationnels suivants :

5.1. Planification : élaborer des politiques intégrées de planification urbaine visant à accroître la résilience, l'efficacité et la suffisance pour tous les bâtiments, espaces urbains, quartiers et habitants à tous les niveaux (national, régional et local), notamment par le biais de :

[Résilience]


(5.1.1.) Construire uniquement dans des zones appropriées, ou avec des mesures d'adaptation adéquates, afin de réduire l'exposition aux risques liés au climat et à la nature, tels que les niveaux et les variations extrêmes de température, tout en évitant de contribuer aux îlots de chaleur urbains, aux crues soudaines et aux inondations ;

[Actifs existants]

(5.1.2.) Minimiser l'imperméabilisation des sols et l'étalement urbain, la perte de terres naturelles et de surface en donnant la priorité à la régénération urbaine et à la réutilisation des friches industrielles ;

[Nature]

(5.1.3.) Sauvegarder et améliorer la biodiversité et la santé des sols, ainsi que renforcer la résilience, l'adaptation, et la santé et le bien-être humains grâce à une approche intégrée fondée sur des infrastructures vertes et bleues et des solutions basées sur la nature ;



[Ville/urbanisme]

(5.1.4.) Promouvoir des espaces denses, socialement et fonctionnellement mixtes, des quartiers inclusifs et qualitativement bien intégrés, notamment pour améliorer la mobilité durable ;

[Intégration urbaine]

(5.1.5.) Prendre en considération les interactions entre les bâtiments, les quartiers, les espaces urbains et leur contexte au cours des phases de planification, de construction et de gestion.

5.2. Construction/réaménagement : Planifier, concevoir, construire, exploiter et gérer des bâtiments durables, culturellement, fonctionnellement, socialement et économiquement adaptés au climat, économes en ressources, sans émissions, sains, sûrs, flexibles et résilients, grâce à une approche fondée sur l'ensemble du cycle de vie, notamment par :

[Résilience]

(5.2.1.) Anticiper, se préparer et s'adapter à l'évolution des conditions climatiques, aux risques naturels et aux phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes ;

[Actifs existants]

(5.2.2.) Donner la priorité à la réutilisation, au réaménagement et à la rénovation des bâtiments et infrastructures existants afin de minimiser l'utilisation des ressources non renouvelables, de maximiser l'efficacité énergétique et de parvenir à la neutralité climatique, à la durabilité et à la sécurité, en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur les bâtiments les moins performants ;

[Performance passive]

(5.2.3.) Donner la priorité à la conception globale intégrée, à la modernisation des structures et des enveloppes des bâtiments et à la cohérence entre la conception, la construction et l'exploitation afin de garantir l'efficacité énergétique et un environnement intérieur sain par des moyens passifs et, si nécessaire, en n'installant que des systèmes, des équipements et des appareils à haute efficacité énergétique ;

[Matériel]

(5.2.4.) Donner la priorité aux actifs sur site, au recyclage et à l'utilisation en fin de vie, aux matériaux, produits et composants locaux, durables, bio/géosourcés, à faible teneur en carbone et à haut rendement énergétique, garantissant un entretien et une réparation faciles pour prolonger la durée de vie, conformes aux principes de l'économie circulaire, de l'écoconception, de la suffisance et de la prévention des déchets, améliorant le bilan carbone par le stockage et l'absorption dans les matériaux de construction ;

[Electrification]

(5.2.5.) Accélérer l'électrification des bâtiments afin de réduire les émissions directes et les polluants conventionnels ;

[Chantier de construction]

(5.2.6.) Réduire au minimum la consommation d'eau et d'énergie, les déchets et la pollution générée, ainsi que la perte de biodiversité sur les sites de construction ;

[Énergie et gaz réfrigérant]

(5.2.7.) Utiliser les sources d'énergie à émissions nulles/faibles pour les services du bâtiment (c'est-à-dire le chauffage, le refroidissement, la ventilation, l'éclairage, etc.), notamment la production d'énergie renouvelable sur place, la limitation de la compensation et la réduction des fuites de gaz et de HFC lors de l'utilisation et des rejets dans l'air lors de l'élimination de l'équipement ;

(5.2.8.) Améliorer la flexibilité de la demande d'énergie, développer des réseaux locaux à différents niveaux pour optimiser les ressources renouvelables, et promouvoir les comportements et la planification en matière d'économie d'énergie, y compris la suffisance, le cas échéant.

[Voies, politiques et mesures nationales]


6. S'engager à

Établir et mettre en œuvre, en cohérence avec l'accord de Paris et ses objectifs, des voies de décarbonisation et de résilience inclusives pour les bâtiments à tous les niveaux, en tenant compte des objectifs opérationnels énoncés ci-dessus (point 5) et en mettant en œuvre les politiques et mesures nationales, le cas échéant et applicables compte tenu de la répartition nationale des compétences des pays, nécessaires pour atteindre ces derniers, telles que :

6.1. Mettre en œuvre des feuilles de route et des cadres réglementaires à long terme, des codes de construction et d'énergie obligatoires pour tous les bâtiments, ou soutenir l'adoption de ces codes au niveau infranational ; exiger une conception globale intégrée ;

6.2. Mettre en œuvre un cadre financier approprié, y compris des incitations financières et fiscales et des outils réglementaires tels que des taxonomies, afin d'augmenter considérablement le nombre de bâtiments abordables à émissions quasi nulles et résilients au changement climatique et d'éliminer progressivement le financement des bâtiments émetteurs et non résilients ;

6.3. Faire progresser et promouvoir l'adoption de normes, de labels et de certifications dans le secteur du bâtiment et de la construction ou soutenir l'adoption de ces normes, labels et certifications au niveau infranational ;


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- 6.4.** Montrer l'exemple en adoptant des politiques ambitieuses en matière de marchés publics, en accordant une attention particulière aux marchés publics de construction ;
 - 6.5.** Promouvoir la production, le développement et l'utilisation de matériaux de construction à faible émission de carbone et d'origine durable à des coûts abordables ;
 - 6.6.** Promouvoir les chaînes de valeur collaboratives, ainsi que la recherche et le développement de solutions innovantes, durables, abordables, rentables et saines, en particulier pour les industries conventionnelles et difficiles à abattre, en renforçant l'approvisionnement local en solutions traditionnelles appropriées de faible technicité ;
 - 6.7.** Améliorer les compétences et le renforcement des capacités à tous les niveaux, notamment en renforçant le savoir-faire local et en veillant à ce que les conditions de travail soient protégées et améliorées par les stratégies d'atténuation et d'adaptation ;
 - 6.8.** Développer une gouvernance à plusieurs niveaux, une coordination entre les différentes parties prenantes et une approche participative pour garantir une mise en œuvre, une coordination et une conformité appropriées ;
 - 6.9.** Développer des outils et des cadres réglementaires pour collecter et partager les meilleures pratiques et les données géographiques, énergétiques et environnementales nécessaires à une prise de décision efficace ;
 - 6.10.** Partager les meilleures pratiques pour renforcer la sensibilisation et plaider en faveur de choix durables.

[Collaboration internationale]

7. Tenant compte de l'interconnexion et de l'interdépendance de tous les pays en ce qui concerne le changement climatique, qui exige une action urgente et concertée pour réduire les émissions et atténuer les conséquences, ainsi que de la nécessité d'une coopération mondiale, régionale et bilatérale, et reconnaissant la nécessité d'une action mondiale pour aligner le système et les flux financiers sur l'objectif de l'Accord de Paris, s'engagent à :

7.1. Poursuivre les efforts visant à impliquer toutes les parties prenantes de la chaîne de valeur des bâtiments afin de renforcer la coopération à tous les niveaux et entre eux, notamment par le biais de l'assistance technique, du transfert de technologies, de l'amélioration des flux financiers et des cadres pour le relèvement des ambitions et la transformation du marché, et promouvoir le soutien aux pays en développement. Par conséquent, nous :

(7.1.1.) Encourageons les forums internationaux tels que le G7, le G20, le G77 et les COP de la CCNUCC, les organismes multilatéraux et les IFI à se pencher spécifiquement sur la question en utilisant des groupes de travail spécialisés, et à mieux prendre en compte les besoins en matière de construction durable, le potentiel d'atténuation et les besoins d'adaptation du secteur de l'immobilier, du logement et de la construction ;



(7.1.2.) Encourageons toutes les parties prenantes de la chaîne de valeur des bâtiments à s'engager immédiatement et à améliorer leur action pour permettre les changements nécessaires à tous les niveaux, et à collaborer dans le cadre d'initiatives telles que Buildings Breakthrough ;

(7.1.3.) Reconnaissons le rôle important de l'Alliance mondiale pour les bâtiments et la construction, dont le secrétariat est hébergé par le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement, en tant que plateforme de premier plan permettant aux gouvernements de collaborer à la décarbonisation et à la résilience des bâtiments.

7.2. Créer un "Conseil intergouvernemental pour les bâtiments et le climat" réunissant les gouvernements, facilité par l'Alliance mondiale pour les bâtiments et la construction, afin d'échanger des idées, de partager les réalisations, d'aborder les obstacles, de formuler des recommandations, de discuter du suivi et d'évaluer la mise en œuvre de la présente déclaration et, pour les parties concernées, d'autres initiatives, recommandations et plans d'action intergouvernementaux. Ce conseil intergouvernemental se réunira:

- Deux fois par an en ligne, au niveau de la haute administration, pour s'informer des dernières actualités et évolutions dans chaque pays et pour échanger des informations et partager des expériences sur les politiques et les pratiques ;
- Annuellement, au niveau ministériel, à l'occasion d'un événement international (Forum urbain mondial, CCNUCC-COP, UNEA, etc.) ;
- Si possible, tous les trois ans, avec les parties prenantes, dans le cadre d'un "Forum Mondial Bâtiments et le Climat".

[Remerciements]

8. Nous remercions sincèrement le gouvernement français d'avoir rendu possible la tenue du "Forum Mondial Bâtiments et le Climat", d'avoir eu l'amabilité de l'accueillir et de le faciliter, ainsi que de s'être engagé gracieusement et d'avoir joué un rôle de premier plan pour assurer le succès de cet événement.

BUILDINGS BREAKTHROUGH: PRIORITY INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS FOR 2024-2025

1. This document outlines the Priority International Actions for 2024 under the Buildings Breakthrough, in response to the recommendations in the [Breakthrough Agenda Report 2023](#) from the International Energy Agency (IEA), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and UN High Level Action Champions (UN HLAC). These priority actions have been developed collaboratively by countries participating in the Buildings Breakthrough and leading initiatives. They seek to build on the range of important wider work underway and planned across the international landscape, including as part of the international response to the Global Stocktake and in support of the mitigation work programme, by strengthening international collaboration in specific areas where in doing so we can accelerate progress towards our shared Buildings Breakthrough Goal:
to facilitate 'Near-zero emission and resilient buildings to be the new normal by 2030'.
2. Noting that each country will have its own national pathway to decarbonise key sectors and approach to competing for future clean technology market opportunities, and with full recognition of the many excellent wider international activities and partnerships already underway, we intend to prioritise our international efforts to advance on specific priority international actions and projects as listed below.
3. Progress on these actions in 2024 will be tracked through the next Breakthrough Agenda report from the IEA, IRENA and UN HLAC (Buildings Chapter to be aligned with the GlobalABC's annual Global Status Report of Buildings and Construction-Buildings GSR), discussed through the Buildings Breakthrough dialogues co-led by France and Morocco, reviewed at the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) and Mission Innovation Ministerial (MI) in the context of the CEM-MI-Breakthrough Agenda Partnership Agreement, and reported on at 29th UN Climate Change Conference (COP29) alongside an updated set of Priority International Actions for Buildings in 2025.
4. In order to implement the Breakthrough Agenda commitment launched by 45 World Leaders at COP26, and now backed by 57 governments, set out below are the Priority International Actions being taken forward by individual countries and governments as appropriate to their national priorities:

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward	Coordinating Partners	Collaborating governments
<p>Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: <i>Governments should work together to harmonise and upgrade the definitions and nomenclature for near-zero emission and resilient buildings and their performance. Countries should work towards harmonising whole-life carbon assessments, developing resilience assessments, and aligning certification schemes with near-zero and resilient requirements. Harmonisation should permit the flexibility to accommodate different regional contexts and should be supported by establishing shared international mechanisms, platforms and formats for data sharing of best-in-class near-zero emission and resilient projects.</i></p>			
<p>B1. Standards and Certification:</p> <p>Develop the definitions and assessments for near-zero emission and resilient buildings (NZERB) and identify pathways for implementation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - working to establish a model transparency framework by COP29; - working to establish a model measurement frameworks for aligning whole-life carbon assessments and resilience assessments by COP30; - developing principles to align current standards and certification schemes with NZERBS 	<p>Taking into account various climate zones/contexts, supporting initiatives, partners and countries, intend to collaborate to:</p> <p>By COP 29,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a roadmap for aligning NZERBs principles and related minimum requirements to define a NZERB model transparency framework; • map existing measurement frameworks to support the establishment of model measurement frameworks for whole-life carbon assessments and for resilience assessments respectively; <p>By COP30,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop model measurement frameworks, one for whole-life carbon (outlining all scopes of emissions) assessments and one for resilience assessments respectively; • facilitate the establishment of a shared platform for data sharing of regional best-in-class projects in line with NZERB principles and criteria 	<p><i>Organisations/initiatives:</i></p> <p>WorldGBC*</p> <p>WBCSD</p> <p>C40</p> <p>CRREM</p> <p>OECD</p> <p>RICS</p> <p>GBPN <i>Building Net Zero: Mobilising Policy Action</i></p> <p>GlobalABC coordination support through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Hub sub-working group on Whole Life Cycle Policy Coalition (WLCP.Co) • Measurement, data and information Hub • Resilience Hub • Market transformation hub <p>* BuildingLife, Advancing Net Zero, WLC Metrics Paper, EU Taxonomy Working Group, via GBC-led initiatives (eg in UK and NL), Resilience guide,INDICATE project, etc.</p>	<p>Armenia</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Côte-d’Ivoire</p> <p>Germany (BMWWSB)</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>France</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Senegal</p> <p>The Netherlands</p> <p>USA</p> <p>UK</p> <p><i>With support from the E.C</i></p>

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward	Coordinating Partners	Collaborating governments
<p>Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: <i>Governments</i> should jointly create and strengthen <i>procurement commitments</i> for near-zero emission and resilient buildings, as well as joining existing (<i>low-carbon material</i>) <i>procurement alliances</i>. Countries should work to establish new joint commitments on deploying <i>clean and efficient heating and cooling technologies</i>.</p>			
<p>B2. Demand Creation</p> <p>Scale up existing public and private sector low carbon procurement alliances and commitments for “whole-building” and “piece by piece” procurement; and share best procurement practices, define minimum model technical requirements and establish “lead by example policy” for procurement and whole building NZERB deployment in buildings occupied by government.</p>	<p>Relevant initiatives, partners, and leading governments working through sharing of knowledge and building on existing data intend to support:</p> <p>By COP 29,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop evidenced-based rationale on the benefits of procuring NZERBs • develop a qualitative mapping of existing building and low carbon material procurement alliances, including gap analysis; • promote existing commitments on efficient/low carbon clean heating and cooling technologies or establish new joint commitments if required. <p>By COP30,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work on a supporting framework for countries and local authorities to put in place a “lead by example” policy in procuring NZERBs; • work on a simplified reporting framework for actors (incl. private sector) to communicate key technical and performance features, and cost of pioneer projects (to reduce innovation risk) • share best practice, around data and standards, to improve implementation of procurement policies. 	<p><i>Organisations/initiatives:</i></p> <p>C40</p> <p>WBCSD</p> <p>WorldGBC*</p> <p>Built by Nature</p> <p><i>BbNFund</i></p> <p>UNIDO <i>IDDI</i></p> <p><i>GBPN Building Net Zero: Mobilising Policy Action</i></p> <p>GlobalABC coordination support through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Hub (incl.IDDI, Clean Heat Forum) <p>* Advancing Net Zero, BuildingLife, Drastic Project, Built4People Partnership, Nebula Project</p>	<p>Armenia</p> <p>France</p> <p>Tunisia</p> <p>USA</p> <p>UK</p> <p>Kenya</p>

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward	Coordinating Partners	Collaborating governments
<p>Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: Countries should <i>increase the scale of funding</i> available for near-zero emission and resilient building projects as well as <i>improving the coordination of assistance</i> going forward through the establishment of a <i>matchmaking platform</i> dedicated to the delivery of near-zero and resilient building projects. This platform would act as a single point of contact <i>for emerging and developing countries</i>, with support from donor countries, MDBs, NDBs, private financial institutions and investors, philanthropic organisations, buildings and real estate companies and technical assistance partners.</p>			
<p>B3. Finance and Investment:</p> <p>Aim to clarify and amplify the finance sector’s impact on mitigation, adaptation and resilience within the building sector by continuing to scale-up the availability, coordination and effectiveness of finance for near-zero emission and resilient building projects, along with related technical assistance, with a focus on emerging and developing countries.</p>	<p>With a focus on emerging and developing countries, relevant international organisations, financial institutions, Development Banks, partners and initiatives intend to work with collaborating governments:</p> <p>By COP29,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop evidenced-based rationale on the benefits of financing NZERBs; • map the current available funding and derisking options (incl. project preparation) dedicated to green & resilient buildings for different regions & markets, and associated regulations, taxonomies, certifications, etc.; • define indicators for assessing “development and climate finance” for buildings. <p>By COP30,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the present investment share in NZERBs (organised by country/typology), and analyse the effectiveness of current green/climate/blend finance schemes and partnerships in accelerating the growth the NZERBs • suggest approaches/strategies to develop bankable NZREB project pipelines to significantly increase the investment share in NZERBs, and improving and coordinating climate finance for near-zero emission and resilient building projects. 	<p>Organisations/initiatives:</p> <p>PEEB IFC WBCSD WorldGBC* IIGCC</p> <p>GlobalABC coordination support through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Hub <p>*Sustainable Finance Taskforce, ESG & EU Taxonomy WG</p>	<p>Armenia Egypt France Germany (BMWK) Jordan UK Zambia</p>

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward	Coordinating Partners	Collaborating governments
<p>Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: <i>Countries and companies should work together to identify knowledge gaps that can be overcome via joint working, and align RD&D priorities to shared policy goals. Countries should also facilitate the expansion of existing networks to bring in new expertise and country members, and work through those networks to improve communication of high-quality research and best practice, and deliver training to deploy innovative technologies, construction practices, tools and business models at scale, using government projects to lead the way.</i></p>			
<p>B4. Research and Deployment:</p> <p>Coordinate with countries and companies to jointly identify knowledge gaps, and share RD&D priorities and leverage existing networks, and work through these to gather expertise and additional country members.</p> <p>Initiatives and countries should work on making high-quality research and best practice readily accessible within these networks.</p>	<p>Relevant international organisations, partners and initiatives intend to work with collaborating governments to:</p> <p>By COP29,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify global, regional and local research priorities to meet decarbonisation and resilience gaps; Identify and assess critical technologies, key innovations and solutions to meet decarbonisation and resilience gaps; <p>By COP 30,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote widespread knowledge among policy makers and academia regarding key innovations and ongoing research through existing networks; Facilitate and boost countries investment in pilot R&D projects and programmes (in line with identified research priorities and leveraging collective resources and expertise); Facilitate public-private implementation pilot projects, to increase experience feedback/lessons learned and lower investment risk. 	<p><i>Organisations/initiatives:</i></p> <p>Solar Impulse Foundation</p> <p>WorldGBC*</p> <p>C40</p> <p>CEM <i>Mission Innovation</i></p> <p>GlobalABC coordination support through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher Education Institutions Network <p>*Built4People partnership, Nebula Project</p>	<p>Armenia</p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>France</p> <p>Germany (BMWSB)</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Senegal</p> <p>The Netherlands</p> <p>UK</p>

Priority International Action	How this will be taken forward	Coordinating Partners	Collaborating governments
<p>Breakthrough Agenda Report Recommendation: <i>Countries and companies should jointly identify knowledge gaps and define training and capacity-building priorities, strengthening the role of existing networks to share knowledge and provide guidance, tools, and resources to build capacity across all regions. This includes a focus on supporting developing countries with implementing and increasing the stringency of building energy codes. Countries should also work together to assist in curriculum design, implementation of training programmes and accreditation frameworks to enhance the transferability of skills and qualifications, and ultimately promote near-zero and resilient building practices.</i></p>			
<p>B5. Capacity and Skills:</p> <p>Coordinate with countries and companies to jointly identify training and capacity-building priorities (including institutional capacities), and leverage existing networks to share capacity-building resources and tools across all regions, with a focus on the establishment and compliance of building codes (in line with NZERBs principles and requirements). Countries and initiatives should work to include NZERB principles and practices in education institution curricula and training programmes and accreditation frameworks.</p>	<p>Focusing 3 priority skills for NZERBs development (building codes; integrated design; project management & procurement), relevant international organisations, partners and initiatives intend to work with collaborating governments to:</p> <p>by COP29,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> map existing education and skills needs assessments for green & resilient buildings and construction engage NZERBs value chain stakeholders to express key competency and curriculum needs; map existing global support mechanisms for training and capacity-building on building codes/regulations for developing countries. <p>By COP 30,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify gaps and priorities in training and capacity-building; pinpoint essential actions to tailor existing tools and support, addressing capacity-building gaps and fulfilling competency, skills and curriculum needs 	<p>Organisations/initiatives:</p> <p>ICC C40</p> <p>WorldGBC*</p> <p>WBCSD</p> <p>OECD</p> <p>GBPN Building Net Zero: Mobilising Policy Action & GBPN: Healthy Buildings Healthy Lives</p> <p>GBPN Network</p> <p>GlobalABC coordination support through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher Education Institutions Network <p>*BuildingLife, BuildUpon</p>	<p>Armenia</p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>France</p> <p>Ghana</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>UK</p>

<p>B6. Landscape Coordination:</p> <p>Enhance the coordination and transparency of international collaboration on near-zero emission and resilient buildings.</p>	<p>By utilising the Breakthrough Agenda annual cycle to embed a process for regularly reviewing and updating a detailed map of the landscape of international collaboration, using key building and construction sector fora to identify gaps and overlaps and explore solutions and to inform recommendations on new priority actions for strengthened collaboration.</p>	<p>GlobalABC in close partnership with Breakthrough Agenda team and other leading initiatives/partners in the sector</p>	<p>Armenia Canada Côte-d'Ivoire Egypt Finland France Germany (BMW & BMWSD) Ghana Japan Jordan Kenya Senegal The Netherlands Tunisia UK USA Zambia</p> <p><i>With support from the E.C.</i></p>
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